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1/77

29SEP03 E840644-1 002029
P01/7700 0.00-0322722.0

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Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

1.	Your Reference	FRB/PB60514P
2.	Patent application number *(The Patent office will fill in this part)*	0322722.0
3.	Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*	GLAXO GROUP LIMITED GLAXO WELLCOME HOUSE BERKELEY AVENUE GREENFORD MIDDLESEX UB6 ONN GB
	Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*	
	If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its corporation	GB 4735187003
4	Title of the invention	COMPOUNDS
5	Name of your agent *(if you know one)*	FIONA R BOR
	"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*	GLAXOSMITHKLINE CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 980 GREAT WEST ROAD BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX TW8 9GS, GB
	Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*	8072555004

		Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of Filing (day / month / year)
6.	If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and *(if you know it)* the or each application number			

		Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)
7.	If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application		

8.	Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant a patent required in support of this request? *(Answer yes if:* *a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or* *b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or* *c) any named applicant is a corporate body.* *See note (d))*	YES

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9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Description	40
Claim(s)	4
Abstract	—
Drawing(s)	—

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item

Priority Documents	
Translations of priority documents	
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patent Form 9/77)*	
Request for substantive examination *(Patent Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. **I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application**

Signature Fiona R Bor **25 September 2003**

AGENT FOR THE APPLICANTS

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

LESLEY WELLS

01438 76 8599

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COMPOUNDS

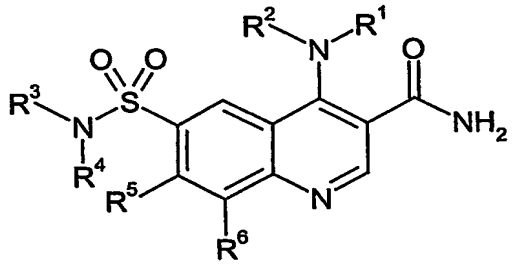
The present invention relates to quinoline compounds, processes for their preparation, intermediates usable in these processes, and pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds. The invention also relates to the use of the quinoline compounds in therapy, for example as inhibitors of phosphodiesterases and/or for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of inflammatory and/or allergic diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, rheumatoid arthritis or allergic rhinitis.

WO 02/20489 A2 (Bristol-Myers-Squibb Company) discloses 4-aminoquinoline derivatives wherein the 4-amino group NR^4R^5 may represent an acyclic amino group wherein R^4 and R^5 may each independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl etc.; NR^4R^5 may alternatively represent an aliphatic heterocyclic group. The compounds are disclosed as inhibitors of cGMP phosphodiesterase, especially type 5 (PDE5).

EP 0 480 052 (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.) discloses 4-aminoquinoline-3-carboxamides wherein the 4-amino group NHR^4 may represent an amino group wherein R^4 represents phenyl, tetrahydronaphthyl or naphthyl, optionally substituted with alkyl, halogen, alkoxy etc.; and the 3-carboxamide group $CONR^2R^3$ represents a primary, secondary or tertiary carboxamide group. The compounds are disclosed as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion, and as cytoprotective agents; inhibition of the ATPase activated by H^+ and K^+ at the gastric wall cells is also disclosed.

It is desirable to find new compounds which bind to, and preferably inhibit, phosphodiesterase type IV (PDE4).

According to the invention there is provided a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is

Aryl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen, C_{1-6}alkylCO-, $-(CH_2)_mOH$, -CN, R^7R^8N-;

Aryl fused to a C_{4-7}cycloalkyl ring;

Aryl fused to a heterocyclyl ring;

Heteroaryl wherein the heteroaryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: C_{1-6}alkyl, N-oxide, C_{1-6}alkoxy;

Heterocyclyl.

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^3 is

Hydrogen;

C_{1-6}alkyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-6}alkyl), $R^9R^{10}NCO$-, $R^{11}CONR^{12}$-, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2NR^{13}-, C_{1-6}alkoxy, $R^{14}R^{15}N$-;

C_{3-7}cycloalkyl;

Aryl or aryl(C_{1-6}alkyl) wherein the aryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen, $R^{16}R^{17}NCO$-;

Aryl fused to C_{4-7}cycloalkyl, wherein the cycloalkyl is optionally substituted by =O;

Heteroaryl or heteroaryl(C_{1-6}alkyl), wherein the heteroaryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen;

Heterocyclyl optionally substituted by one or more C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylCO-, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2-, $R^{18}R^{19}NCO$-, C_{1-6}alkoxyCO-;

R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more OH or C_{1-6}alkoxy groups), C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-}

$_6$alkoxyCO-, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by OH), C_{1-6}alkylCO-, C_{1-6}alkylSO$_2$-, OH, -$(CH_2)_mNR^{20}R^{21}$, -$(CH_2)_mCONR^{22}R^{23}$, -$(CH_2)_mNR^{24}COR^{25}$, C_{1-6}alkoxyC_{1-4}alkyl, arylCO-heteroaryl, heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl, heteroarylCO.

m is 0-6

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, fluorine, chlorine, or bromine;

R^{7-25} all independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{14} and R^{15} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{18} and R^{19} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{20} and R^{21} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{22} and R^{23} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

As used herein, the term "alkyl" refers to straight or branched hydrocarbon chains containing the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, C_{1-6}alkyl means a straight or branched alkyl chain containing at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms. Examples of "alkyl" as used herein include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *n*-pentyl and *n*-hexyl. A C_{1-4}alkyl group is preferred, for example methyl, ethyl or isopropyl. The said alkyl groups may be optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms, for example, trifluoromethyl.

As used herein, the term "alkoxy" refers to a straight or branched chain alkoxy group, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, prop-1-oxy, prop-2-oxy, but-1-oxy, but-2-oxy, 2-methylprop-1-oxy, 2-methylprop-2-oxy, pentoxy or hexyloxy. A C_{1-4}alkoxy group is preferred, for example methoxy or ethoxy. The said alkoxy groups may be optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms, for example, trifluoromethoxy.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl" refers to a non-aromatic hydrocarbon ring containing the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl means a non-aromatic ring containing at least three, and at most seven, ring carbon atoms. Examples of "cycloalkyl" as used herein include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. A C_{3-6}cycloalkyl group is preferred, for example cyclopentyl.

When used herein, the term "aryl" refers to, unless otherwise defined, a mono- or bicyclic carbocyclic aromatic ring system containing up to 10 carbon atoms in the ring system, for instance phenyl or naphthyl, optionally fused to a C_{4-7}cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl ring.

As used herein, the terms "heteroaryl ring" and "heteroaryl" refer to a monocyclic five- to seven- membered heterocyclic aromatic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. In a particular aspect such a ring contains 1-3 heteroatoms. Preferably, the heteroaryl ring has five or six ring atoms. Examples of heteroaryl rings include, but are not limited to, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and triazinyl. The terms "heteroaryl ring" and "heteroaryl" also refer to fused bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic ring systems containing at least one heteroatom selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. Preferably, the fused rings each have five or six ring atoms. Examples of fused heterocyclic aromatic rings include, but are not limited to, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, cinnolinyl, naphthyridinyl, indolyl, indazolyl, pyrrolopyridinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl and benzothiadiazolyl. The heteroaryl may attach to the rest of the molecule through any atom with a free valence.

As used herein, the term "heterocyclyl" refers to a monocyclic three- to seven-membered saturated or non-aromatic, unsaturated ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. In a particular aspect such a ring contains 1 or 2 heteroatoms. Preferably, the heterocyclyl ring has five or six ring atoms. Examples of heterocyclyl groups include, but are not limited to, aziridinyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, diazepinyl, azepinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, and 1,4-dioxanyl.

As used herein, the terms "halogen" or "halo" refer to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Preferred halogens are fluorine, chlorine and bromine. Particularly preferred halogens are fluorine and chlorine.

As used herein, the term "optionally" means that the subsequently described event(s) may or may not occur, and includes both event(s) which occur and events that do not occur.

As used herein, the term "substituted" refers to substitution with the named substituent or substituents, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed unless otherwise stated.

In a preferred embodiment, R^1 is selected from

Aryl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy-, halogen, -CN;

Aryl fused to a heterocyclyl ring;

Heteroaryl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: C_{1-6}alkyl.

In a preferred embodiment, R^2 is hydrogen.

In a preferred embodiment R^3 is selected from

C_{1-6}alkyl optionally substituted by one or more C_{1-6}alkoxy groups;

C_{3-7}cycloalkyl;

Heterocyclyl.

In a preferred embodiment R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

In a particularly preferred embodiment, R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring, optionally substituted by C_{1-6}alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more C_{1-6}alkoxy groups), C_{1-6}alkylCO, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2; -$(CH_2)_mCONR^{22}R^{23}$, heteroaryl.

In a preferred embodiment R^5 represents hydrogen.

In a preferred embodiment R^6 represents hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl.

It is to be understood that the present invention covers all combinations of substituent groups referred to hereinabove.

It is to be understood that the present invention covers all combinations of particular and preferred groups described hereinabove.

Particular compounds according to the invention include those mentioned in the examples and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Specific examples which may be mentioned include:

Example 2: 6-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-4-{[3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 5: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-(4-morpholinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 11: 6-[(4-acetyl-1-piperazinyl)sulfonyl]-4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 12: 4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-6-{[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 13: 6-[(4-acetyl-1-piperazinyl)sulfonyl]-4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 14: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-{[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 17: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 21: 6-({4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-1-piperazinyl}sulfonyl)-4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 22: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-{[4-(2-pyrazinyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 23: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-({4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-1-piperazinyl}sulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide

Example 29: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-[(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ylamino)sulfonyl]-3-quinolinecarboxamide

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Salts of the compounds of the present invention are also encompassed within the scope of the invention. Because of their potential use in medicine, the salts of the compounds of formula (I) are preferably pharmaceutically acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts can include acid or base addition salts. A pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt can be formed by reaction of a compound of formula (I) with a suitable inorganic or organic acid (such as hydrobromic, hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, succinic, maleic, acetic, fumaric, citric, tartaric, benzoic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic or naphthalenesulfonic acid), optionally in a suitable solvent such as an organic solvent, to give the salt which is usually isolated for example by crystallisation and filtration. A pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I) can be for example a hydrobromide, hydrochloride, sulfate, nitrate, phosphate, succinate,

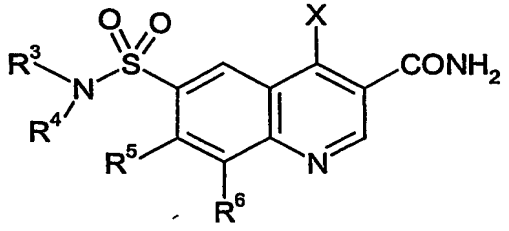
maleate, acetate, fumarate, citrate, tartrate, benzoate, *p*-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate or naphthalenesulfonate salt. A pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salt can be formed by reaction of a compound of formula (I) with a suitable inorganic or organic base, optionally in a suitable solvent such as an organic solvent, to give the base addition salt which is usually isolated for example by crystallisation and filtration. Other non-pharmaceutically acceptable salts, eg. oxalates or trifluoroacetates, may be used, for example in the isolation of compounds of the invention, and are included within the scope of this invention. The invention includes within its scope all possible stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric forms of the salts of the compounds of formula (I). Also included within the scope of the invention are all solvates, hydrates and complexes of compounds and salts of the invention.

Certain compounds of formula (I) may exist in stereoisomeric forms (e.g. they may contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms or may exhibit *cis-trans* isomerism). The individual stereoisomers (enantiomers and diastereomers) and mixtures of these are included within the scope of the present invention. The present invention also covers the individual isomers of the compounds represented by formula (I) as mixtures with isomers thereof in which one or more chiral centres are inverted. Likewise, it is understood that compounds of formula (I) may exist in tautomeric forms other than that shown in the formula and these are also included within the scope of the present invention.

The compounds of this invention may be made by a variety of methods, including standard chemistry. Any previously defined variable will continue to have the previously defined meaning unless otherwise indicated. Illustrative general synthetic methods are set out below and then specific compounds of the invention are prepared in the working Examples.

Process a

Compounds of formula (I), wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (II);

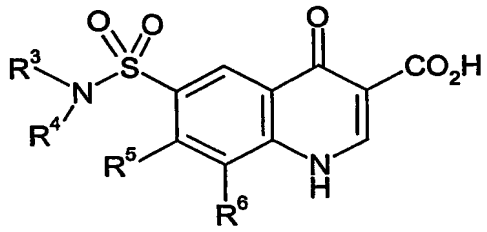


(II)

wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, and X represents a halogen atom, by treatment with an amine of formula R^1R^2NH, wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above.

Suitable conditions for process a) include stirring in a suitable solvent such as acetonitrile, at a suitable temperature, such as between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvent, for example at 80°C, optionally in the presence of a suitable base such a *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine. Alternatively, process a) may be carried out under microwave irradiation, at a suitable power such as 150W, in a suitable solvent such as *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, at a suitable temperature such as 60-200°C, for example at 150°C.

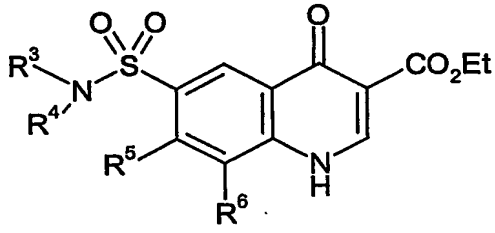
Compounds of formula (II), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, and X are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (III);



(III)

wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, by treatment with a suitable halogenating agent, such as a chlorinating agent, for example thionyl chloride, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, followed by treatment with ammonia under suitable conditions, such as 880 ammonia at room temperature.

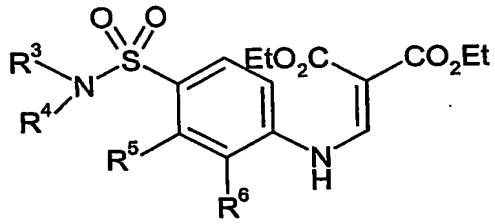
Compounds of formula (III), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (IV);



(IV)

wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, by hydrolysis with a suitable base, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent, such as ethanol, at a suitable temperature such as room temperature.

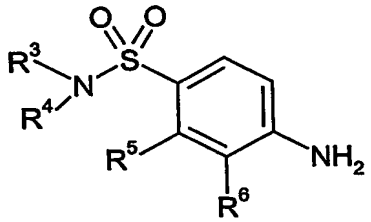
Compounds of formula (IV), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (V);



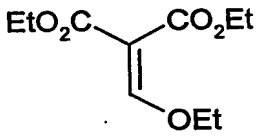
(V)

wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, by heating in a suitable solvent, such as diphenyl ether, at a suitable temperature such as 200-300°C, for example at 250°C.

Compounds of formula (V), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (VI), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, and the compound of formula (VII);



(VI)



(VII)

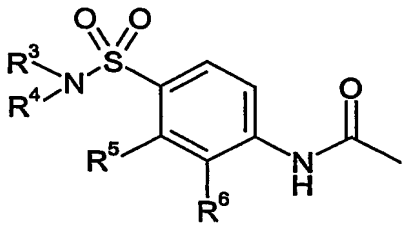
Suitable conditions include heating together compounds of formulae (VI) and (VII) in the absence of solvent, at a suitable temperature, such as 60-100°C, for example at 80°C.

Preparation of compounds of formula (III), (IV) and (V) wherein R^3R^4N represents dimethylamino, diethylamino, or di(*n*-propylamino), R^5 = H and R^6 = H; or wherein R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent piperidino, morpholino and 4-methylpiperazino, R^5 = H and R^6 = H have been previously described in patent ZA 6706075 (1968).

The compounds of formula (VI) wherein R^3 and R^4 both represent methyl (SALOR), or wherein R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent morpholine (Maybridge Int) and piperidine (Maybridge Int) are commercially available.

The compound of formula (VII) is commercially available (Aldrich).

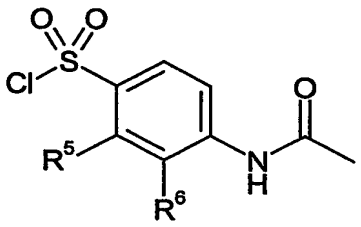
Compounds of formula (VI), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (VIII);



(VIII)

wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, by hydrolysis with a suitable base, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent, such as ethanol, at a suitable temperature such as 80°C.

Compounds of formula (VIII), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (IX);

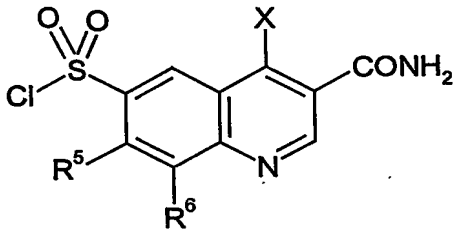


(IX)

wherein R^5 and R^6 are defined above, by treatment with an amine of formula R^3R^4NH, wherein R^3 and R^4 are as defined above, and a suitable base such as sodium acetate, in a suitable solvent such as ethanol, with a suitable amine, at a suitable temperature such as 0°C.

Compounds of formula (IX), wherein R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, are either known compounds (for example available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich) or may be prepared by conventional means. The compound of formula (IX) wherein R^5 and R^6 are hydrogen is commercially available (Fluka).

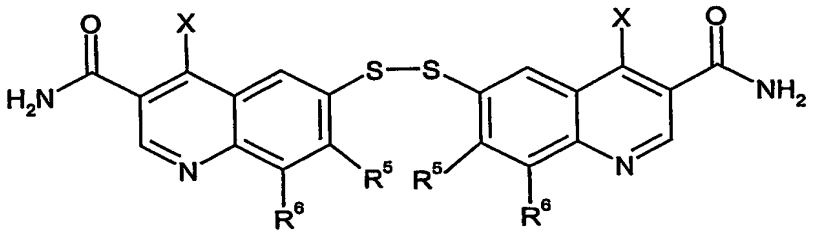
Compounds of formula (II), wherein R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and X are as defined above may alternatively be prepared from compounds of formula (X);



(X)

wherein R^5, R^6 and X are as defined above, by treatment with an amine of formula R^3R^4NH wherein R^3 and R^4 are as defined above. Suitable conditions include stirring in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, at a suitable temperature such as between 0°C and 20°C in the presence of a suitable base such as *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine.

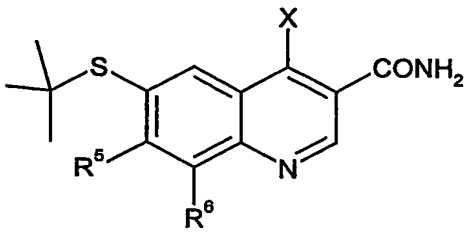
Compounds of formula (X), wherein R^5, R^6 and X are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (XI);



(XI)

wherein R^5, R^6 and X are defined above, by treatment with chlorine. Suitable conditions include stirring in a suitable solvent such as aqueous acetic acid, at a suitable temperature, such as 20°C.

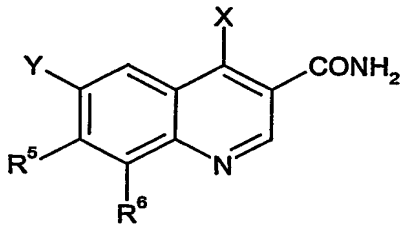
Compounds of formula (XI) wherein R^5, R^6 and X are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (XII);



(XII)

wherein R^5, R^6 and X are defined above, by treatment with a suitable acid, such as trifluoroacetic acid, in the presence of a suitable oxidising agent, such as phenyl sulphoxide and a suitable silane, such as methyltrichlorosilane, at a suitable temperature such as 0°C.

Compounds of formula (XII) wherein R^5, R^6 and X are as defined above, may be prepared from compounds of formula (XIII):

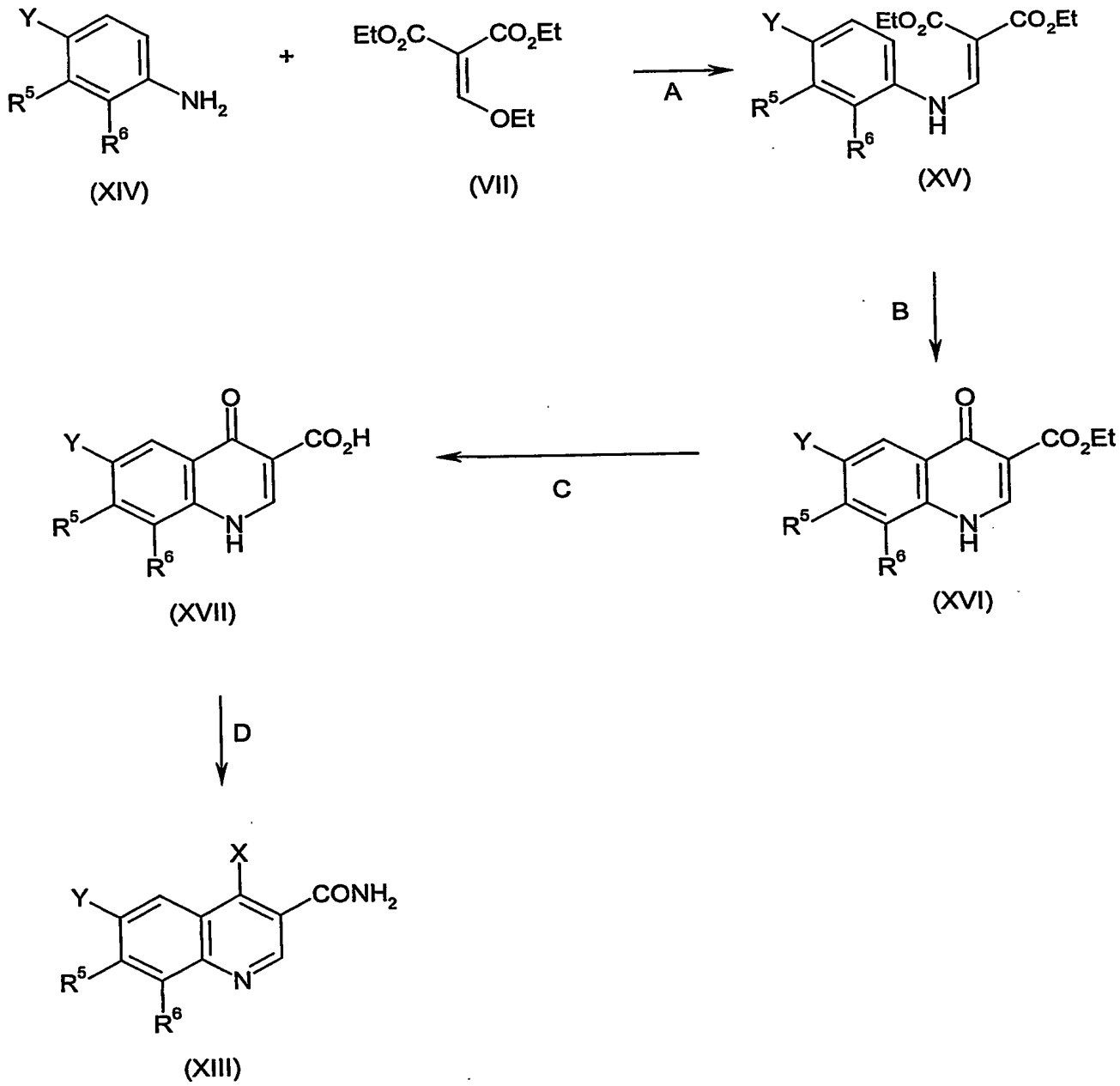


(XIII)

wherein R^5, R^6, and X are as defined above and Y is iodine or bromine, by treatment with a suitable tin compound such as (*tert*-butylsulphanyl)tributyltin in a suitable solvent such as toluene, at a suitable temperature, such as 60-120°C, for example 110°C, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as a palladium catalyst, for example tetrakistriphenylphosphine palladium (0).

The compounds of formula (XIII) may be prepared according to the following synthetic scheme, wherein R^5, R^6, X and Y are as defined above:

SCHEME 1



Suitable conditions for the reactions of Scheme 1 are: (A) heating together compounds of formulae (XIV) and (VII) in the absence of solvent, at a suitable temperature, such as 60-100°C, for example at 80°C; (B) heating compounds of formula (XV) in a suitable solvent,

such as diphenyl ether, at a suitable temperature such as 200-300°C, for example at 250°C; (C) hydrolysis of compounds of formula (XVI) with a suitable base, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent, such as ethanol, at a suitable temperature such as room temperature; (D) treatment of compounds of formula (XVII) with a suitable halogenating agent, such as a chlorinating agent, for example thionyl chloride, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, followed by treatment with ammonia under suitable conditions, such as 880 ammonia at room temperature.

Preparation of the compounds of formulae (XV) and (XVI) wherein Y represents iodine and R^5 and R^6 both represent hydrogen have been previously described in: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 41B(3), 650-652. Preparation of the compound of formula (XVII) wherein Y represents iodine and R^5 and R^6 both represent hydrogen has been previously described in: PCT Int. Appl. (1999), WO 9932450 A1.

Compounds of formulae (XIV), R^1R^2NH and R^3R^4NH , wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and Y are as defined above, are either known compounds (for example available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich) or may be prepared by conventional means.

Compounds of formulae R^1R^2NH and R^3R^4NH may contain amine or acid groups which are suitably protected. Examples of suitable protecting groups and the means for their removal can be found in T. W. Greene 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' (J. Wiley and Sons, 1991). Addition or removal of such protecting groups may be accomplished at any suitable stage in the synthesis of compounds of formula (I).

Process b

Compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared by a process of interconversion between compounds of formula (I). Processes of interconversion between compounds of formula (I) may include, for example oxidation, reduction, alkylation, dealkylation, or substitution.

Process c

Compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared by a process of deprotection of protected derivatives of compounds of formula (I). Examples of suitable protecting groups and the means for their removal can be found in T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' (3rd Ed., J. Wiley and Sons, 1999).

The present invention also provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as an active therapeutic substance in a mammal such as a

human. The compound or salt can be for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of any of the conditions described herein and/or for use as a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, *e.g.* for use as a phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4) inhibitor. "Therapy" may include treatment and/or prophylaxis.

Also provided is the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament (*e.g.* pharmaceutical composition) for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of an inflammatory and/or allergic disease in a mammal such as a human.

Also provided is a method of treatment and/or prophylaxis of an inflammatory and/or allergic disease in a mammal (*e.g.* human) in need thereof, which comprises administering to the mammal (*e.g.* human) a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors are believed to be useful in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a variety of diseases, especially inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, in mammals such as humans, for example: asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, allergic rhinitis (seasonal or perennial), vasomotor rhinitis, nasal polyps, allergic conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis, occupational conjunctivitis, infective conjunctivitis, eosinophilic syndromes, eosinophilic granuloma, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), septic shock, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, reperfusion injury of the myocardium and brain, chronic glomerulonephritis, endotoxic shock, adult respiratory distress syndrome, multiple sclerosis or memory impairment (including Alzheimer's disease).

In the treatment and/or prophylaxis, the inflammatory and/or allergic disease is preferably chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, rheumatoid arthritis or allergic rhinitis in a mammal (*e.g.* human). More preferably, the treatment and/or prophylaxis is of COPD or asthma in a mammal (*e.g.* human). PDE4 inhibitors are thought to be effective in the treatment of asthma (*e.g.* see M.A.Giembycz, *Drugs*, Feb. 2000, **59(2)**, 193-212; Z. Huang et al., *Current Opinion in Chemical Biology*, 2001, **5**, 432-438; and refs cited therein) and COPD (*e.g.* see S.L. Wolda, *Emerging Drugs*, 2000, **5(3)**, 309-319; Z. Huang et al., *Current Opinion in Chemical Biology*, 2001, **5**, 432-438; and refs cited therein). COPD is often characterised by the presence of airflow obstruction due to chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema (S.L. Wolda, *Emerging Drugs*, 2000, **5(3)**, 309-319).

For use in medicine, the compounds of the present invention are usually administered as a pharmaceutical composition.

The present invention therefore provides in a further aspect a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients.

The pharmaceutical composition can be for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of any of the conditions described herein.

The compounds of formula (I) and/or the pharmaceutical composition may be administered, for example, by oral, parenteral (*e.g.* intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular), inhaled, nasal, transdermal or rectal administration, or as topical treatments (*e.g.* ointments or gels). Accordingly, the pharmaceutical composition is preferably suitable for oral, parenteral (*e.g.* intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular), inhaled or nasal administration. More preferably, the pharmaceutical composition is suitable for inhaled or oral administration, *e.g.* to a mammal such as a human. Inhaled administration involves topical administration to the lung, *e.g.* by aerosol or dry powder composition.

A pharmaceutical composition suitable for oral administration can be liquid or solid; for example it can be a syrup, a suspension or emulsion, a tablet, a capsule or a lozenge.

A liquid formulation will generally consist of a suspension or solution of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier(s), for example an aqueous solvent such as water, ethanol or glycerine, or a non-aqueous solvent, such as polyethylene glycol or an oil. The formulation may also contain a suspending agent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

A pharmaceutical composition suitable for oral administration being a tablet can comprise one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients suitable for preparing tablet formulations. Examples of such carriers include lactose and cellulose. The tablet can also or instead contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, for example binding agents, lubricants such as magnesium stearate, and/or tablet disintegrants.

A pharmaceutical composition suitable for oral administration being a capsule can be prepared using encapsulation procedures. For example, pellets containing the active ingredient can be prepared using a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and then filled into a hard gelatin capsule. Alternatively, a dispersion or suspension can be

prepared using any suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for example an aqueous gum or an oil and the dispersion or suspension then filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

A parenteral composition can comprise a solution or suspension of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt in a sterile aqueous carrier or parenterally acceptable oil. Alternatively, the solution can be lyophilised; the lyophilised parenteral pharmaceutical composition can be reconstituted with a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

Compositions for nasal or inhaled administration may conveniently be formulated as aerosols, drops, gels or dry powders.

Aerosol formulations, *e.g.* for inhaled administration, can comprise a solution or fine suspension of the active substance in a pharmaceutically acceptable aqueous or non-aqueous solvent. Aerosol formulations can be presented in single or multidose quantities in sterile form in a sealed container, which can take the form of a cartridge or refill for use with an atomising device or inhaler. Alternatively the sealed container may be a unitary dispensing device such as a single dose nasal inhaler or an aerosol dispenser fitted with a metering valve (metered dose inhaler) which is intended for disposal once the contents of the container have been exhausted.

Where the dosage form comprises an aerosol dispenser, it preferably contains a suitable propellant under pressure such as compressed air, carbon dioxide or an organic propellant such as a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrofluorocarbon (HFC). Suitable CFC propellants include dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane and dichlorotetrafluoroethane. Suitable HFC propellants include 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane. The aerosol dosage forms can also take the form of a pump-atomiser.

Optionally, in particular for dry powder inhalable compositions, a pharmaceutical composition for inhaled administration can be incorporated into a plurality of sealed dose containers (*e.g.* containing the dry powder composition) mounted longitudinally in a strip or ribbon inside a suitable inhalation device. The container is rupturable or peel-openable on demand and the dose of *e.g.* the dry powder composition can be administered by inhalation via the device such as the DISKUS ^{TM} device, marketed by GlaxoSmithKline. The DISKUS ^{TM} inhalation device is for example described in GB 2242134 A, and in such a device at least one container for the pharmaceutical composition in powder form (the container or containers preferably being a plurality of sealed dose containers mounted longitudinally in a strip or ribbon) is defined between two members peelably secured to one another; the device comprises: a means of defining an opening station for the said container or containers; a means for peeling the members apart at the opening station to open the container; and an outlet, communicating with the opened container, through

which a user can inhale the pharmaceutical composition in powder form from the opened container.

In the pharmaceutical composition, each dosage unit for oral or parenteral administration preferably contains from 0.01 to 3000 mg, more preferably 0.5 to 1000 mg, of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, calculated as the free base. Each dosage unit for nasal or inhaled administration preferably contains from 0.001 to 50 mg, more preferably 0.01 to 5 mg, of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, calculated as the free base.

The pharmaceutically acceptable compounds or salts of the invention can be administered in a daily dose (for an adult patient) of, for example, an oral or parenteral dose of 0.01 mg to 3000 mg per day or 0.5 to 1000 mg per day, or a nasal or inhaled dose of 0.001 to 50 mg per day or 0.01 to 5 mg per day, of the compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, calculated as the free base.

The compounds, salts and/or pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may also be used in combination with one or more other therapeutically active agents, for example, a β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist, an anti-histamine, an anti-allergic agent, an anti-inflammatory agent (including a steroid), an anticholinergic agent or an antiinfective agent (*e.g.* antibiotics or antivirals).

The invention thus provides, in a further aspect, a combination comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with one or more other therapeutically active agents, for example, a β_2-adrenoreceptor agonist, an anti-histamine, an anti-allergic agent, an anti-inflammatory agent (including a steroid), an anticholinergic agent or an antiinfective agent (*e.g.* antibiotics or antivirals).

Examples of β_2-adrenoreceptor agonists include salmeterol (*e.g.* as racemate or a single enantiomer such as the R-enantiomer), salbutamol, formoterol, salmefamol, fenoterol or terbutaline and salts thereof, for example the xinafoate salt of salmeterol, the sulphate salt or free base of salbutamol or the fumarate salt of formoterol. Long-acting β_2-adrenoreceptor agonists are preferred, especially those having a therapeutic effect over a 24 hour period such as salmeterol or formoterol.

Examples of anti-histamines include methapyrilene or loratadine.

Examples of anti-inflammatory steroids include fluticasone propionate and budesonide.

Examples of anticholinergic agents include muscarinic M3 antagonists, such as tiotropium bromide.

Other suitable combinations include, for example, combinations comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with other anti-inflammatory agents (*e.g.* NSAIDs, leukotriene antagonists, iNOS inhibitors, tryptase and elastase inhibitors, beta-2 integrin antagonists, chemokine antagonists such as CCR3 antagonists, and adenosine 2a agonists).

The combinations referred to above may conveniently be presented for use in the form of a pharmaceutical composition and thus a pharmaceutical composition comprising a combination as defined above together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients represent a further aspect of the invention.

The individual compounds of such combinations may be administered either sequentially or simultaneously in separate or combined pharmaceutical compositions.

Biological Test Methods

PDE3, PDE4B, PDE4D, PDE5 Primary assay methods

The activity of the compounds can be measured as described below. Preferred compounds of the invention are selective PDE4 inhibitors, *i.e.* they inhibit PDE4 (*e.g.* PDE4B and/or PDE4D) more strongly than they inhibit other PDE's such as PDE3 and/or PDE5.

PDE enzyme sources and literature references

Human recombinant PDE4B, in particular the 2B splice variant thereof (HSPDE4B2B), is disclosed in WO 94/20079 and also in M.M. McLaughlin et al., "A low *K*m, rolipram-sensitive, cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase from human brain: cloning and expression of cDNA, biochemical characterisation of recombinant protein, and tissue distribution of mRNA", *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1993, **268**, 6470-6476. For example, in Example 1 of WO 94/20079, human recombinant PDE4B is described as being expressed in the PDE-deficient yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain GL62, e.g. after induction by addition of 150 uM $CuSO_4$, and 100,000 x *g* supernatant fractions of yeast cell lysates are described for use in the harvesting of PDE4B enzyme.

Human recombinant PDE4D (HSPDE4D3A) is disclosed in P. A. Baecker et al., "Isolation of a cDNA encoding a human rolipram-sensitive cyclic AMP phoshodiesterase (PDE IV_D)", *Gene*, 1994, **138**, 253-256.

Human recombinant PDE5 is disclosed in K. Loughney et al., "Isolation and characterisation of cDNAs encoding PDE5A, a human cGMP-binding, cGMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase", *Gene*, 1998, **216**, 139-147.

PDE3 was purified from bovine aorta as described by H. Coste and P. Grondin, "Characterisation of a novel potent and specific inhibitor of type V phosphodiesterase", *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 1995, **50**, 1577-1585.

PDE6 was purified from bovine retina as described by: P. Catty and P. Deterre, "Activation and solubilization of the retinal cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase by limited proteolysis", *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 1991, **199**, 263-269; A. Tar et al. "Purification of bovine retinal cGMP phosphodiesterase", *Methods in Enzymology*, 1994, **238**, 3-12; and/or D. Srivastava et al. "Effects of magnesium on cyclic GMP hydrolysis by the bovine retinal rod cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase", *Biochem. J.*, 1995, **308**, 653-658.

Inhibition of PDE3, PDE4B,PDE 4D, PDE5 or PDE 6 activity: radioactive Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA)

The ability of compounds to inhibit catalytic activity at PDE4B or 4D (human recombinant), PDE3 (from bovine aorta) PDE5 (human recombinant) or PDE 6 (from bovine retina) was determined by Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA) in 96-well format. Test compounds (preferably as a solution in DMSO, e.g. 2 microlitre (ul) volume) were preincubated at ambient temperature in Wallac Isoplates (code 1450-514) with PDE enzyme in 50mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.5 , 8.3mM $MgCl_2$, 1.7mM EGTA, 0.05% (w/v) bovine serum albumin for 10-30 minutes. The enzyme concentration was adjusted so that no more than 20% hydrolysis of the substrate occurred in control wells without compound, during the incubation. For the PDE3, PDE4B and PDE4D assays [5',8-^{3}H]adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech , code TRK.559 or Amersham Biosciences UK Ltd, Pollards Wood, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire HP8 4SP, UK) was added to give 0.05uCi per well and ~ 10nM final concentration. For the PDE5 and PDE6 assays [8-^{3}H]guanosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech , code TRK.392) was added to give 0.05uCi per well and ~ 36nM final concentration. Plates e.g. containing approx. 100 ul volume of assay mixture were mixed on an orbital shaker for 5 minutes and incubated at ambient temperature for 1 hour. Phosphodiesterase SPA beads (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, code RPNQ 0150) were added (~1mg per well) to terminate the assay. Plates were sealed and shaken and allowed to stand at ambient temperature for 35 minutes to 1hour to allow the beads to settle. Bound radioactive product was measured using a WALLAC TRILUX 1450 Microbeta scintillation counter. For inhibition curves, 10 concentrations (*e.g.* 1.5nM - 30uM) of each compound were assayed; more potent compounds were assayed over lower concentration ranges (assay concentrations were generally between 30μM and 50fM). Curves were analysed using ActivityBase and XLfit (ID Businesss Solutions Limited, 2 Ocean Court, Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7QB, United Kindgom). Results were expressed as pIC_{50} values.

Alternatively, the activity of the compounds can be measured in the following Fluorescence Polarisation (FP) assay:

Inhibition of PDE4B or PDE4D activity: Fluorescence Polarisation (FP) assay

The ability of compounds to inhibit catalytic activity at PDE4B (human recombinant) and PDE4D (human recombinant) was determined by IMAP Fluorescence Polarisation (FP) assay (Molecular Devices code: R8062) in 384-well format. Test compounds (small volume, e.g. 0.5 ul, of solution in DMSO) were preincubated at ambient temperature in

black 384-well microtitre plates (supplier: NUNC, code 262260) with PDE enzyme in 10mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.2, 10mM $MgCl_2$, 0.1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin. 0.05% NaN_3 for 10-30 minutes. The enzyme level was set so that reaction was linear throughout the incubation.

Fluorescein adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (Molecular Devices code: R7091) was added to give ~ 40nM final concentration. Plates were mixed on an orbital shaker for 10 seconds and incubated at ambient temperature for 40 minutes. IMAP binding reagent (Molecular Devices code: R7207) was added (60ul of a 1 in 400 dilution in binding buffer of the kit stock solution) to terminate the assay. Plates were allowed to stand at ambient temperature for 1hour. The FP ratio of parallel to perpendicular light was measured using an Analyst™ plate reader (from Molecular Devices Corporation). For inhibition curves, 10 concentrations (1.5nM - 30uM) of each compound were assayed; more potent compounds were assayed over lower concentration ranges (assay concentrations were generally between 30μM and 50fM). Curves were analysed using ActivityBase and XLfit (ID Businesss Solutions Limited). Results were expressed as pIC_{50} values.

For a given PDE4 inhibitor, the PDE4B (or PDE4D) inhibition values measured using the SPA and FP assays can differ slightly. However, in a regression analysis of 100 test compounds, the pIC_{50} inhibition values measured using SPA and FP assays have been found generally to agree within 0.5 log units, for PDE4B and PDE4D (linear regression coefficient 0.966 for PDE4B and 0.971 for PDE4D; David R.Mobbs et al., "Comparison of the IMAP Fluorescence Polarisation Assay with the Scintillation Proximity Assay for Phosphodiesterase Activity", poster to be presented at 2003 Molecular Devices UK & Europe User Meeting, 2nd October 2003, Down Hall, Harlow, Essex, United Kingdom).

Examples of compounds of the invention described above inhibit the catalytic activity at the PDE4B (human recombinant) enzyme with pIC_{50}'s in the range 7.5-10.8. Biological Data obtained for some of the Examples (PDE4B and PDE5 inhibitory activity) is as follows:

Example No.	PDE4B mean pIC_{50}	PDE5 mean pIC_{50}
2	9.0	4.8
4	8.6	4.9
9	8.2	4.6

Emesis: Many known PDE4 inhibitors cause emesis and/or nausea to greater or lesser extents (*e.g.* see Z. Huang et al., *Current Opinion in Chemical Biology*, 2001, **5**, 432-438, see especially pages 433-434 and refs cited therein). Therefore, it would be preferable but not essential that a PDE4 inhibitory compound of the invention causes only limited or manageable emetic side-effects. Emetic side-effects can for example be measured by the emetogenic potential of the compound when administered to ferrets; for example one can measure the time to onset, extent, frequency and/or duration of vomiting and/or writhing in ferrets after oral or parenteral administration of the compound. See for example A. Robichaud *et al.*, "Emesis induced by inhibitors of PDE IV in the ferret" *Neuropharmacology*, 1999, **38**, 289-297, erratum *Neuropharmacology*, 2001, **40**, 465-465.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

EXAMPLES

The various aspects of the invention will now be described by reference to the following examples. These examples are merely illustrative and are not to be construed as a limitation of the scope of the present invention. In this section, "intermediates" represent syntheses of intermediate compounds intended for use in the synthesis of the "examples"

Abbreviations used herein:

HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
LC/MS	liquid chromatography/mass spectroscopy
TLC	thin layer chromatography
SPE	solid phase extraction

General experimental details

LC/MS (liquid chromatography/mass spectroscopy)
Waters ZQ mass spectrometer operating in positive ion electrospray mode, mass range 100-1000 amu.
UV wavelength : 215-330nM
Column : 3.3cm x 4.6mm ID, 3µm ABZ+PLUS

Flow Rate : 3ml/min
Injection Volume : 5µl
Solvent A : 95% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid
Solvent B : 0.1% formic acid + 10mM ammonium acetate
Gradient : 0% A/0.7min, 0-100% A/3.5min, 100% A/1.1min, 100-0% A/0.2min

Mass Directed Automated Preparative HPLC column, conditions and eluent System A

The preparative column used was a Supelcosil ABZplus (10cm x 2.12cm internal diameter; particle size 5µm)
UV detection wavelength : 200-320nM
Flow rate : 20ml/min
Injection Volume: 0.5ml
Solvent A : 0.1% formic acid
Solvent B : 95% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid

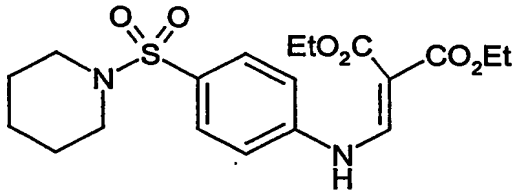
Mass Directed Automated Preparative HPLC column, conditions and eluent System B

The preparative column used was a Supelcosil ABZplus (10cm x 2.12cm internal diameter; particle size 5µm)
UV detection wavelength : 200-320nM
Flow rate : 20ml/min
Injection Volume: 0.5ml
Solvent A : water + 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid
Solvent B : acetonitrile + 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid

Intermediates and Examples

All reagents not detailed in the text below are commercially available from established suppliers such as Sigma-Aldrich.

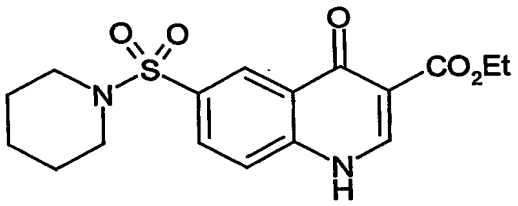
Intermediate 1. Diethyl ({[4-(1-piperidinylsulfonyl)phenyl]amino}methylidene) propanedioate



4-(1-Piperidinylsulfonyl)aniline (0.20g) (available from Maybridge International) and diethyl (ethoxymethylene)malonate (0.18g) (available from Aldrich) were heated at 150°C under

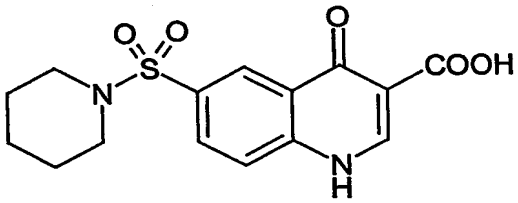
150W microwave irradiation for 15mins. The mixture was diluted with cyclohexane, filtered and the residue dried at 40°C *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pale pink solid (0.284g).
LC/MS Rt 3.36min *m/z* 411 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 2. Ethyl 4-oxo-6-(1-piperidinylsulfonyl)-1,4-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxylate



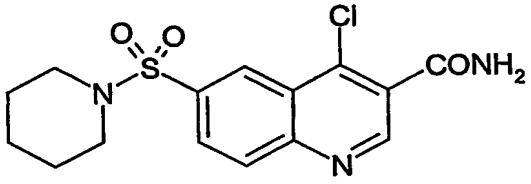
Intermediate 1 (0.284g) was suspended in diphenyl ether (15ml) and heated at 250°C for 2h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with cyclohexane (50ml) and the resulting precipitate filtered off and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a brown solid (0.138g).
LC/MS Rt 2.68min *m/z* 365 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 3. 4-Oxo-6-(1-piperidinylsulfonyl)-1,4-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid



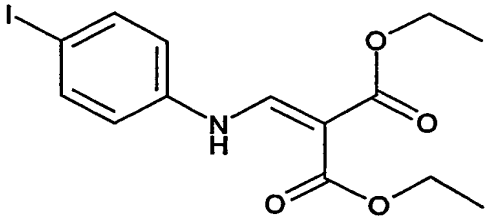
Intermediate 2 (0.138g) was dissolved in ethanol (2ml) and 2M sodium hydroxide (2ml) and the mixture heated under reflux for 3h. After cooling the solvent was removed under a stream of nitrogen and the residue dissolved in water (2ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 4ml). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 6.0 using 2M hydrochloric acid, and the resulting precipitate removed by filtration and dried *in vacuo* at 40°C to give the title compound (0.052g).
LC/MS Rt 2.83min *m/z* 337 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 4. 4-Chloro-6-(1-piperidinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide



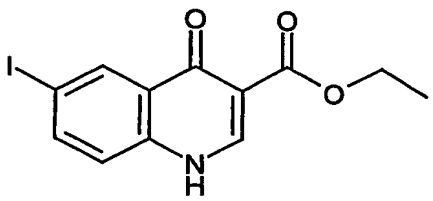
Intermediate 3 (0.051g) was suspended in thionyl chloride (4ml) and treated with *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4 drops), and the mixture heated at 80°C for 18h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue azeotroped with toluene (5ml). The resulting solid was added to 880 ammonia (4ml) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 3h. The solid was removed by filtration to give the title compound as a brown solid (0.011g).
LC/MS Rt 2.63min *m/z* 354 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 5. Diethyl {[(4-iodophenyl)amino]methylidene}propanedioate



A mixture of 4-iodoaniline (208g) (available from Aldrich) and diethyl (ethoxymethylene)malonate (210ml) (available from Aldrich) was heated to 100°C. The mixture set solid at *ca.* 60°C, and was removed from heating and broken up. Heating was continued at 100°C for 1h, and the solid was collected, washed with cyclohexane (1000ml) and ethanol (2x500ml), and dried *in vacuo* at 40°C overnight to give the title compound as a white solid (356g).
LC/MS Rt 3.57min *m/z* 390 [MH$^+$].

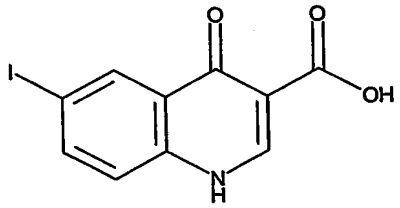
Intermediate 6. Ethyl 6-iodo-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxylate



Diphenyl ether (170ml) was heated to reflux and intermediate 5 (30g) was gradually added down an air condenser. Once all the reagent had been added the mixture was heated under reflux for a further 30min. The mixture was then cooled and isohexane (200ml) was added. The solid formed was collected by filtration to give the title compound (19.2g).

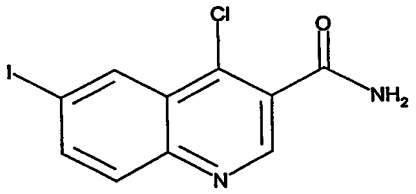
NMR: (d-6 DMSO) δ 8.58 (1H,s), 8.42(1H,d), 7.99 (1H,dd), 7.44(1H,d), 4.21(2H,q), 1.28 (3H,t).

Intermediate 7. 6-Iodo-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid



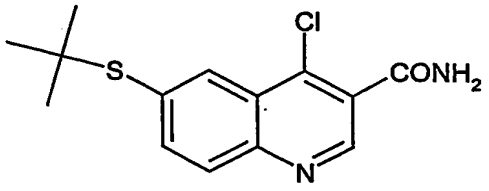
Sodium hydroxide (9.8g) was dissolved in water (61ml) and ethanol (30ml) was added. The resultant solution was added to intermediate 6 (10.0g), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 60min with stirring under nitrogen. Concentrated hydrochloric acid was added, giving a white precipitate. After stirring for 16h, the precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid (8.15g). LC/MS Rt 3.01min *m/z* 316 [MH^+].

Intermediate 8. 4-Chloro-6-iodo-3-quinolinecarboxamide



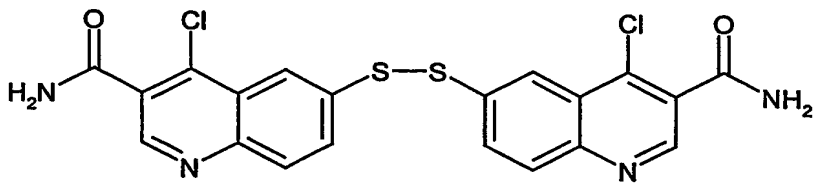
Intermediate 7 (8.1g) was added portionwise to stirred thionyl chloride (60ml). *N,N*-dimethylformamide (3 drops) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux with stirring under nitrogen for 1.75h. The excess thionyl chloride was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was azeotroped with toluene (2x50ml). The resulting pale yellow solid was added portionwise to stirred 880 ammonia (250ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 1.5h. The solid was filtered off, washed with water and dried *in vacuo* at 60°C for 16h to give the title compound as a white solid (7.94g).
LC/MS Rt 2.72min *m/z* 332 [MH^+].

Intermediate 9. 4-Chloro-6-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)thio]-3-quinoline carboxamide



To a stirred mixture of intermediate 8 (14.7g) and tetrakistriphenylphosphine palladium (0) (1.02g) in toluene (250ml) under nitrogen was added a solution of (*tert*-butylsulphanyl)tributyltin (*JACS* 2002,**124**, 4874) (20.1g) in toluene (50ml), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, partitioned between 5% potassium fluoride solution (1000ml) and diethyl ether (500ml) and the organic solvent evaporated *in vacuo*. The solid obtained was triturated with diethyl ether and filtered to give the title compound as a pale orange solid (9.47g). The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with diethyl ether then ethyl acetate, gave further title compound as an orange solid (2.97g; total yield 12.4g).
LC/MS Rt 3.04min *m/z* 295 [MH$^+$]

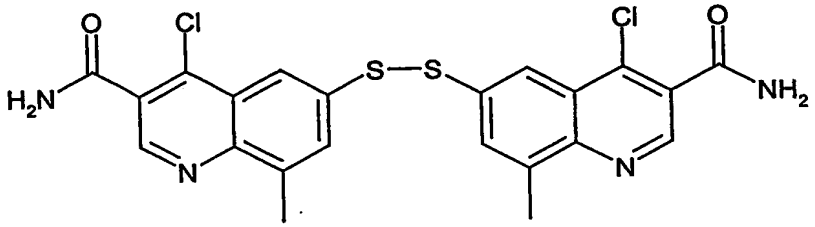
Intermediate 10. 6,6'-Dithiobis(4-chloro-3-quinolinecarboxamide)



Intermediate 9 (12.3g) was dissolved in trifluoroacetic acid (200ml), phenyl sulphoxide (21.2g) added, and the mixture cooled to 0°C. Methyltrichlorosilane (49ml) was added over 10mins, and the mixture stirred for 1h. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue triturated with diethyl ether (250ml), and the solvent decanted off. The residue was triturated twice more with diethyl ether (200ml) and the solid filtered off to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (10.5g).
LC/MS Rt 2.87min *m/z* 475 [MH$^+$]

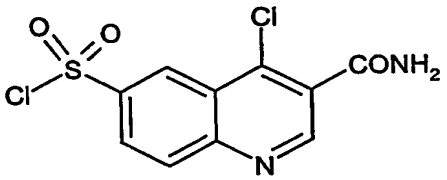
Similarly prepared using 4-iodo-2-methylaniline instead of 4-iodoaniline (as in the preparation of Intermediate 5) was:

Intermediate 10a. 6,6'-Dithiobis(4-chloro-8-methyl-3-quinolinecarboxamide)



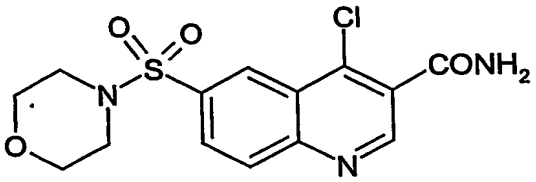
LC/MS Rt 3.50min *m/z* 503 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 11. 3-(Aminocarbonyl)-4-chloro-6-quinolinesulfonyl chloride



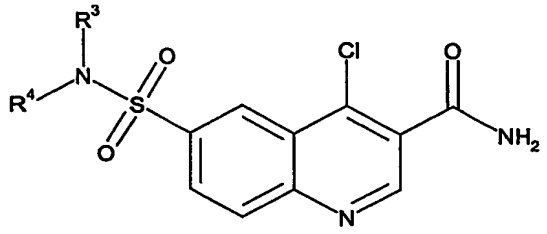
Chlorine was bubbled through a suspension of intermediate 10 (0.20g) in acetic acid (4ml) and water (1ml) for 5min, giving a yellow solution. The mixture was partitioned between water (50ml) and diethyl ether (50ml) and the organic layer dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (0.248g).
LC/MS Rt 2.63min *m/z* 305 [MH$^+$]

Intermediate 12. 4-Chloro-6-(4-morpholinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide

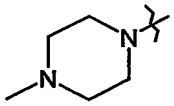
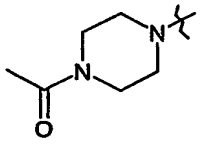
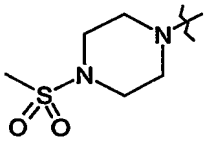
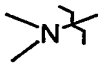
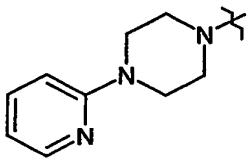
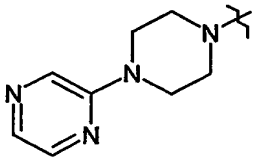
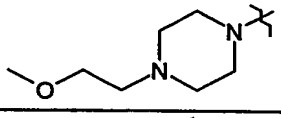


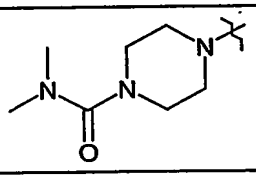
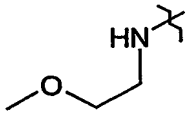
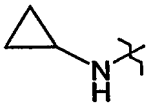
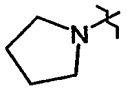
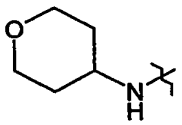
A solution of intermediate 11 (0.88g) in dichloromethane (10ml) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml) was added to a solution of morpholine (0.131ml) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1.31ml) in dichloromethane (30ml) at 0-5°C. The mixture was allowed to warm to 20°C over 18h, diluted with dichloromethane (150ml), and extracted with 1M hydrochloric acid (100ml) followed by saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (100ml). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a brown gum (0.571g).
LC/MS Rt 2.22min *m/z* 356 [MH$^+$]

Similarly prepared from intermediate 11 were the following:



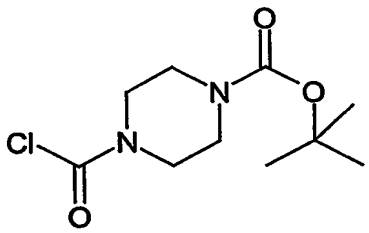
5

Intermediate Number	R^3R^4N-	Amine Reagent R^3R^4NH/ Source (a)	LC/MS Rt	LC/MS MH^+
13		1-Methylpiperazine/ Aldrich	1.76	369
14		1-Acetylpiperazine/ Aldrich	2.26	397
15		1-(Methylsulphonyl) piperazine/ Patent: DE828695 (1950)	2.38	433
16		Dimethylamine.HCl/ Aldrich	2.25	314
17		(2-Pyridinyl) piperazine/Aldrich	2.24	432
18		2-(1-Piperazinyl) pyrazine/Emkachem	2.53	433
19		1-[2-(Methyloxy) ethyl]piperazine/Em kachem	1.90	413

20		N,N-Dimethyl-1-piperazine-carboxamide/ Intermediate 27	2.37	426
21		[2-(methyloxy)-ethyl]amine/Aldrich	2.10	344
22		Cyclopropylamine/ Aldrich	2.26	326
23		Cyclopentylamine/ Aldrich	2.41	340
24		Tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ylamine/ Combi- Block	2.16	370

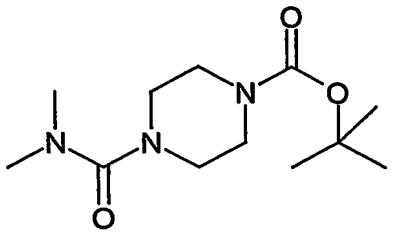
(a) Where available, a salt such as the hydrochloride salt of the amine R^3R^4NH may be used.

Intermediate 25. 1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-(chlorocarbonyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylate



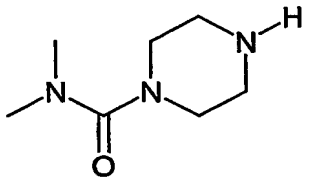
A solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 1-piperazinecarboxylate (13.0g) (available from Aldrich) and pyridine (11.2ml) in dichloromethane (30ml) was added dropwise to a solution of triphosgene (8.3g) in dichloromethane (60ml) at 0-5°C. The cooling bath was removed and the mixture warmed to room temperature over 30min. The mixture was quenched by the dropwise addition of 1M hydrochloric acid (50ml). The organic layer was separated and washed successively with 1M hydrochloric acid (40ml), water (40ml) and saturated sodium chloride solution (40ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a yellow solid (16.0g).
^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.71 (2H,m,CH_2), 3.62 (2H,m,CH_2), 3.5 (4H,m,2xCH_2), 1.5 (9H,s,3xCH_3).

Intermediate 26. 1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate



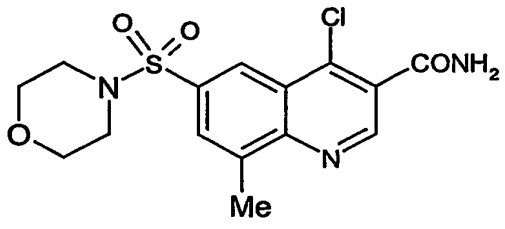
To a solution of dimethylamine hydrochloride (0.15g) (available from Aldrich) in dichloromethane (5ml) was added triethylamine (0.305g) and the mixture stirred for 10min, after which intermediate 25 (0.3g) was added. The mixture was heated under reflux for 3hr, cooled, diluted with dichloromethane (20ml) and washed with water (20ml). The organic layer was dried and evaporated *in vacuo*; the residue was loaded in methanol onto a sulphonic acid ion exchange cartridge (Isolute SCX), and the cartridge was eluted with methanol. Evaporation of the solvent gave the title compound as a white solid (0.276g).
^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.45 (4H,m,CH_2), 3.2 (4H,m,2xCH_2), 2.85 (6H,s,2xCH_3),1.55 (9H,s,3xCH_3).

Intermediate 27. *N,N*-dimethyl-1-piperazinecarboxamide



To intermediate 26 (0.27g) was added 4M hydrogen chloride in 1,4 dioxane (10ml); after stirring for 3h the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid (0.238g).
^{1}HNMR (MeOD) δ 3.5 (4H,m,CH_2), 3.3 (4H,m,2xCH_2), 2.95 (6H,s,2xCH_3), 3.35 (1H,m,NH)

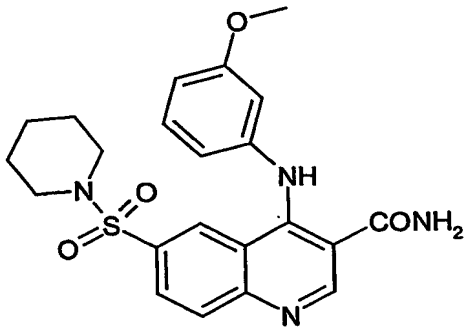
Intermediate 28. 4-Chloro-8-methyl-6-(4-morpholinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide



Chlorine was bubbled through a suspension of intermediate 10a (3.0g) in acetic acid (40ml) and water (10ml) for 4min. The mixture was partitioned between water (300ml) and diethyl ether (300ml) and the organic layer dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was triturated with toluene (75ml) and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid (2.7g). The yellow solid (1g) in dichloromethane (3ml) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (0.5ml) was added to a solution of morpholine (0.272g) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1ml) in dichloromethane (15ml) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2h and then allowed to warm to room temperature over 3h. The mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (40ml) and dichloromethane (40ml). The organic layer was collected, dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. Purification by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 30% cyclohexane in ethyl acetate gave the impure title compound as a fawn foam (0.6g).
LC/MS Rt 2.52 min *m/z* 370 [MH^+]; major by product LC/MS Rt 2.70 min *m/z* 455 [MH^+]

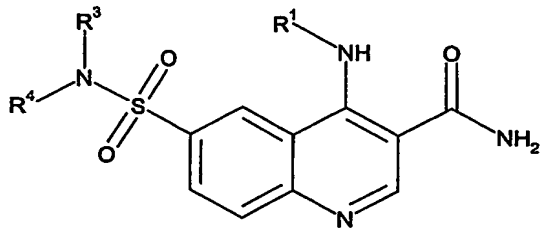
Examples

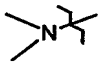
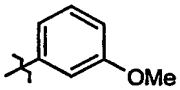
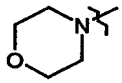
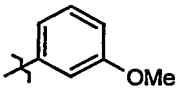
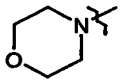
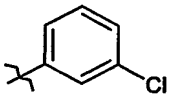
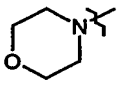
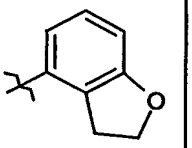
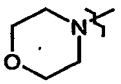
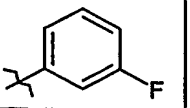
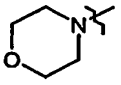
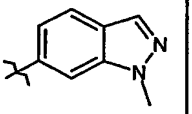
Example 1. 4-{[3-(Methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-6-(1-piperidinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide hydrochloride

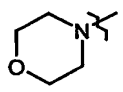
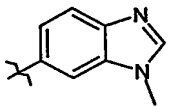
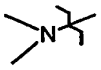
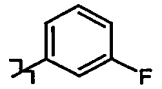
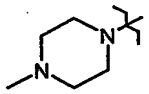
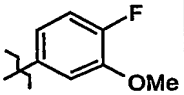
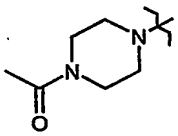
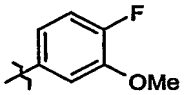
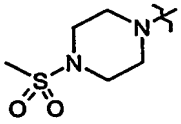
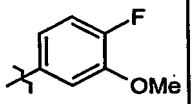
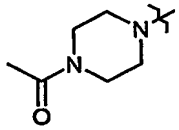
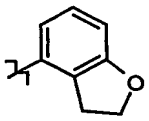
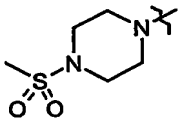
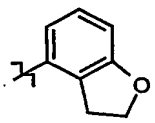
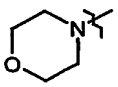
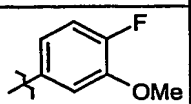
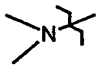
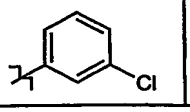


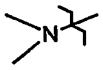
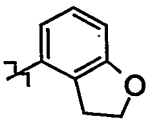
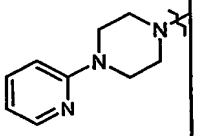
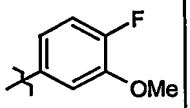
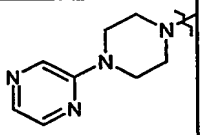
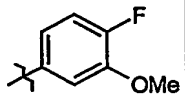
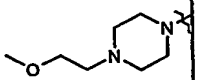
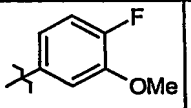
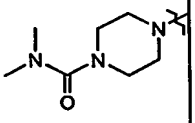
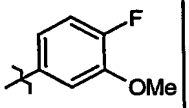
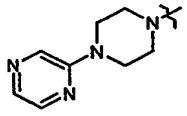
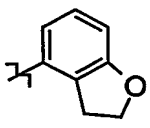
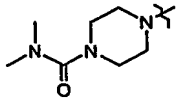
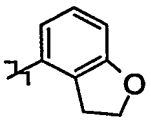
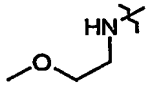
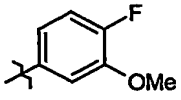
Intermediate 4 (0.011g) was suspended in acetonitrile (2ml), 3-methoxyaniline (0.004g) (available from Aldrich) was added and the mixture heated at 70°C for 5h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate filtered off, washed with acetonitrile and dried to give the title compound (0.008g).
LC/MS Rt 2.75min *m/z* 441 [MH^+]

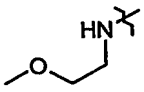
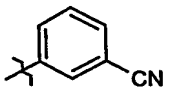
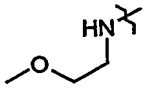
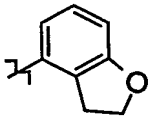
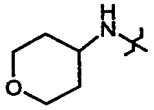
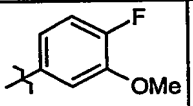
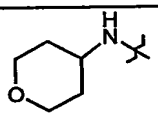
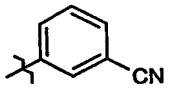
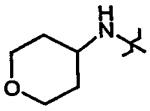
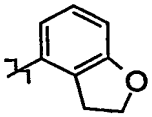
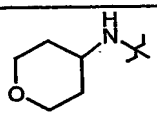
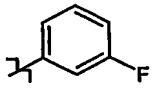
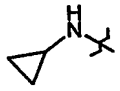
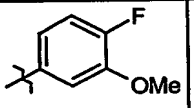
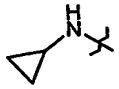
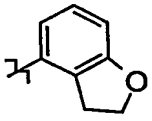
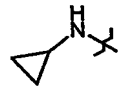
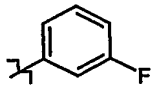
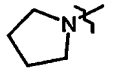
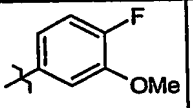
Similarly prepared from the intermediate numbers shown in the table were the following:

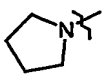
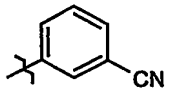
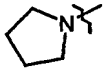
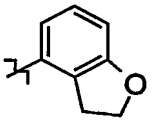
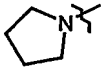
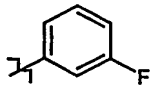
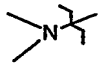
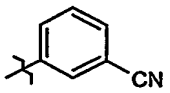
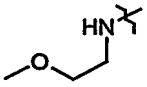
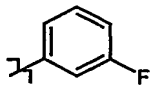
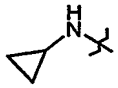
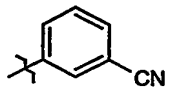
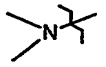
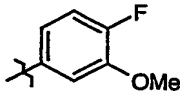


Example Number (a)	Intermediate number	R^3R^4N-	R^1	Amine Reagent R^1NH_2/ Source	Isolation Method (b)	LC/MS Rt	LC/MS MH^+
2 (HCl)	16			3-(methyloxy)aniline/ Aldrich	(I)	401	2.41
3	12			3-(methyloxy)aniline/ Aldrich	(II)	443	2.44
4 (HCl)	12			3-chloroaniline/ Aldrich	(II) *	447	2.64
5 (HCl)	12			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(II) *	455	2.41
6 (HCl)	12			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(II) *	431	2.51
7 (HCl)	12			1-methyl-1*H*-indazol-6-amine hydrochloride/ *Synthetic Communications* (1996), **26(13)**, 2443-2447.	(I)	467	2.29

8 (HCl)	12			1-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-6-amine/ *Heterocycles* (1991), **32(5)**, 1003-12.	(I)	467	1.90
9 (HCl)	16			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(I)	443	2.39
10 (HCl)	13			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(II)*	473	2.03
11 (HCl)	14			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	501	2.32
12 (HCl)	15			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	537	2.53
13 (HCl)	14			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(I)	495	2.30
14 (HCl)	15			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(I)	531	2.51
15 (HCl)	12			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ APOLLO-CHEM	(I)	461	2.35
16 (HCl)	16			3-chloroaniline/ Aldrich	(I)	405	2.64

17 (HCl)	16			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(I)	412	2.37
18 (HCl)	17			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	537	2.56
19 (HCl)	18			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(II)*	538	2.66
20 (HCl)	19			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	518	2.11
21 (HCl)	20			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	531	2.50
22 (HCl)	18			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(II)*	532	2.64
23 (HCl)	20			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(I)	525	2.48
24 (TFA)	21			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(III)	449	2.22

25 (TFA)	21			3-aminobenzonitrile/ Aldrich	(III)	426	2.23
26 (TFA)	21			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5.	(III)	443	2.20
27 (HCl)	24			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	475	2.26
28 (TFA)	24			3-aminobenzonitrile/ Aldrich	(III)	452	2.27
29 (TFA)	24			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5	(III)	469	2.24
30 (HCl)	24			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(I)	445	2.31
31 (TFA)	22			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(III)	431	2.35
32 (TFA)	22			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), **17(6)**, 1333-5	(III)	425	2.32
33 (TFA)	22			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(III)	401	2.43
34 (HCl)	23			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(I)	445	2.51

35 (HCl)	23			3-aminobenzonitrile/ Aldrich	(I)	422	2.57
36 (HCl)	23			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), 17(6), 1333-5	(I)	439	2.49
37 (HCl)	23			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(I)	415	2.62
38 (HCl)	16			3-aminobenzonitrile/ Aldrich	(I)	396	2.42
39 (TFA)	21			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(III)	419	2.26
40 (TFA)	22			3-aminobenzonitrile/ Aldrich	(III)	408	2.39
41 (TFA)	16			4-fluoro-3-methoxyaniline/ Apollo-Chem	(III)	419	2.37

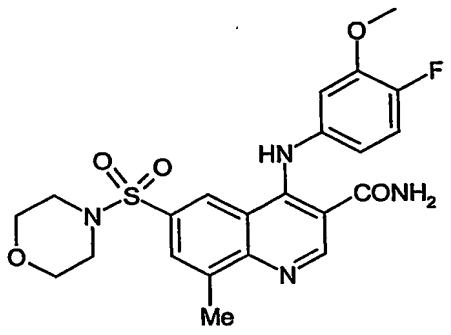
(a) Salt forms: HCl = hydrochloride
TFA = trifluoroacetate

(b) Isolation Method: (I) Filtered off directly from the reaction mixture; it is thought that compounds isolated by this method are hydrochloride salts.

(II) Mass Directed HPLC Method A; it is thought that compounds isolated by this method are free bases unless the R^1 or R^3 groups contain basic moieties, in which case formate salts may be formed. *2M aqueous hydrochloric acid was added to the product fractions to form the HCl salt where indicated.

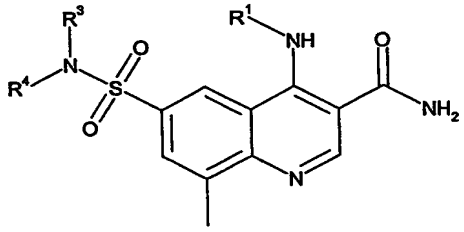
(III) Mass Directed HPLC Method B; it is thought that compounds isolated by this method are trifluoroacetate salts.

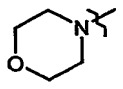
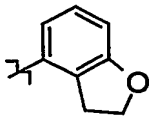
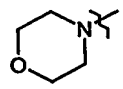
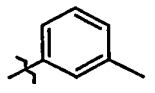
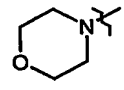
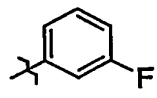
Example 42. 4-{[4-Fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-8-methyl-6-(4-morpholinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide

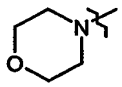
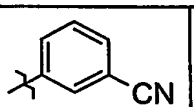


Intermediate 28 (0.050g) was suspended in acetonitrile (2ml), 4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)aniline (0.025g) (available from Aldrich) was added and the mixture heated at 80°C for 16h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent blown off under a stream of nitrogen. Purification by mass directed HPLC gave a yellow oil. This was loaded onto an SPE cartridge (1g Varian Bond Elut, aminopropyl solid phase) and eluted with methanol to give the title compound as a yellow solid (0.018g).
LC/MS Rt 2.58min *m/z* 475 [MH^+]

Similarly prepared from the intermediate numbers shown in the table were the following:



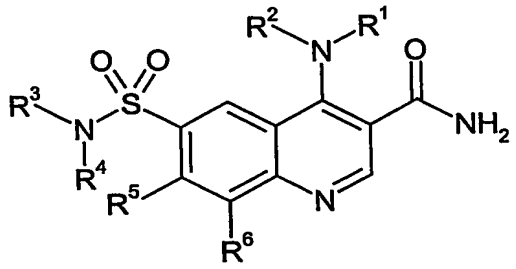
Example Number	Intermediate number	R^3R^4N-	R^1	Amine Reagent R^1NH_2/ Source	Isolation Method (b)	LC/MS Rt	LC/MS MH^+
43	28			2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-amine hydrobromide/ *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* (1980), 17(6), 1333-5	(1)	2.57	469
44	28			3-methylaniline/ Aldrich	(1)	2.56	441
45	28			3-fluoroaniline/ Aldrich	(1)	2.68	445

46	28			3-cyanoaniline/ Aldrich	(1)	452	2.6

(b) Isolation Method (1): Mass Directed HPLC Method A, followed by aminopropyl SPE.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is

Aryl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen, C_{1-6}alkylCO-, $-(CH_2)_mOH$, -CN, R^7R^8N-;

Aryl fused to a C_{4-7}cycloalkyl ring;

Aryl fused to a heterocyclyl ring;

Heteroaryl wherein the heteroaryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: C_{1-6}alkyl, N-oxide, C_{1-6}alkoxy;

Heterocyclyl.

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^3 is

Hydrogen;

C_{1-6}alkyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-6}alkyl), $R^9R^{10}NCO$-, $R^{11}CONR^{12}$-, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2NR^{13}-, C_{1-6}alkoxy, $R^{14}R^{15}N$-;

C_{3-7}cycloalkyl;

Aryl or aryl(C_{1-6}alkyl) wherein the aryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from: C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen, $R^{16}R^{17}NCO$-;

Aryl fused to C_{4-7}cycloalkyl, wherein the cycloalkyl is optionally substituted by =O;

Heteroaryl or heteroaryl(C_{1-6}alkyl), wherein the heteroaryl is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, halogen;

Heterocyclyl optionally substituted by one or more C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylCO-, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2-, $R^{18}R^{19}NCO$-, C_{1-6}alkoxyCO-;

R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6}alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more OH or C_{1-6}alkoxy groups), C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}alkoxyCO-, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by OH), C_{1-6}alkylCO-, C_{1-6}alkylSO_2-, OH, -$(CH_2)_m NR^{20}R^{21}$, -$(CH_2)_m CONR^{22}R^{23}$, -$(CH_2)_m NR^{24}COR^{25}$, C_{1-6}alkoxyC_{1-4}alkyl, arylCO-heteroaryl, heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl, heteroarylCO.

m is 0-6

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, fluorine, chlorine, or bromine;

R^{7-25} all independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{14} and R^{15} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{18} and R^{19} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{20} and R^{21} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

R^{22} and R^{23} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring;

2. A compound according to claim 1 which is
6-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-4-{[3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-(4-morpholinylsulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
6-[(4-acetyl-1-piperazinyl)sulfonyl]-4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-6-{[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
6-[(4-acetyl-1-piperazinyl)sulfonyl]-4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-{[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
6-({4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-1-piperazinyl}sulfonyl)-4-{[4-fluoro-3-(methyloxy)phenyl]amino}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-{[4-(2-pyrazinyl)-1-piperazinyl]sulfonyl}-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-({4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-1-piperazinyl}sulfonyl)-3-quinolinecarboxamide;
4-(2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-ylamino)-6-[(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ylamino)sulfonyl]-3-quinolinecarboxamide;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

3. A compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 1 or claim 2 for use in therapy.

4. A compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 1 or claim 2 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of inflammatory and/or allergic diseases.

5. The use of a compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of inflammatory and/or allergic diseases.

6. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 optionally with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

7. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6 which is suitable for inhaled administration.

8. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6 which is suitable for oral administration.

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